

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

WEST VIRGINIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.



WHEELING:

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1866.

WESTON, WEST VA., JANUARY 1, 1866.

To His Excellency A. I. BOREMAN,

Governor of West Virginia:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the Annual Report of the Board of Directors and other Officers of the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, for the year 1865.

I am, most respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

R. P. CAMDEN,

President.

O F F I C E R S .

DIRECTORS:

R. P. CAMDEN, *President.*

S. G. SHAW, M. D.,

E. A. HILDRETH, M. D.,

J. C. MCGREW,

D. D. T. FARNSWORTH,

E. B. HALL,

P. M. HALE,

G. A. JACKSON, *Treasurer,*

R. HILLS, M. D., *Superintendent,*

Mrs. E. G. HILLS, *Matron.*

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

To His Excellency A. I. BOREMAN,

Governor of West Virginia :

SIR: The Directors of the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane at Weston, hereby make their Second Annual Report, which is for the year 1865.

They are gratified in being able to say the Institution has performed its full duty to the public, in receiving and treating the entire number of patients that the building, so far as finished, could accommodate. It was filled at an early period of the year, and has been crowded ever since, while a large number of other applications for admission have been necessarily deferred or rejected.

The total number under treatment has been *fifty-seven*. Of this number eight have recovered and three died ; nine other discharges, and one elopement, leave forty in the Hospital. These facts will be found more fully stated in the accompanying report of the Superintendent, to which we refer you.

The benefits of the Institution thus shown, though very limited indeed, must certainly be sufficient to be realized and felt in the community.

The Board bear cheerful and grateful testimony to the energy and faithfulness with which the Superintendent, matron, and their several assistants, have discharged their duty to the State in their several relations to the Institution.

The house has been kept in most excellent order during the year. The patients have been comfortably clothed, well fed and very kindly treated.

The expenditures of the appropriations made for the use of the Hospital for the past year, will be found detailed in the Superintendent's report. We think they have all been judiciously and economically used.

The covering of the main building with boards, is clearly an important protection to the wood-work of the house, that had begun to suffer.

That portion for improving the heating apparatus, while absolutely essential for its temporary purpose, has been so used as to

relieve the future construction account to nearly the full extent of the expenditure.

The financial part of the report of the Superintendent, and that of the Treasurer, show the gratifying results that there are small balances on hand of each of the funds, without the drawbacks of indebtedness remaining or contracts unfilled. The effort to keep expenditures within the limits of the appropriations made by the Legislature, has thus been entirely successful.

The one appropriation of twenty-eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty-five cents, for paying the indebtedness of the year 1864, has been properly applied to that purpose, but a portion of said indebtedness had been arrived at only by estimation, and on making settlement the appropriation was found to be insufficient by the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-two cents. This balance was paid by the Superintendent, on the order of the Board, from the fund for current expenses. The balances on hand are as follows :

Of the fund for temporary roof, &c., remaining in the hands of the Treasurer-----	\$8 01
Of the fund for current expenses, in the hands of the Super- intendent-----	84 28

The necessity of resuming the construction of the main building is very clearly set forth by the Superintendent, and we are united in making a strong appeal for a liberal appropriation for that purpose. The amount should not be, in our opinion less than one hundred thousand dollars; with a sum much less than this it would be impossible, we fear, to finish any part of the building so as to receive additional patients. The sum named can be economically and judiciously expended without delay, as the facilities for heating will enable all interior work to be carried on successfully in the winter season, by which means no time will be lost in getting ready to comply with the demands for further admissions.

The sum of sixteen thousand dollars is estimated as necessary for current expenses for the coming year. The Board respectfully request that a portion of the sum be appropriated as soon as practicable, for the immediate wants of the Hospital. The sum of three thousand dollars would be sufficient for this purpose.

The Board of Directors have been referred to, in some instances, in relation to the expenses of transportation of patients to the Hospital. The code seems to provide for the expenses being paid by the Hospital, but we find that in Virginia, under the same code, a special appropriation was always made for this purpose, and as our Legislature has made none, we declined paying them. If they

had been taken from the appropriations made for current expenses, that fund would have been thereby too much crippled. If the code be left unchanged, there should be a special appropriation for that purpose, or an additional sum added to that named for current expenses.

The facts set forth by the Superintendent in relation to the purchase of certain small lots of land, are of great importance, especially that upon which a portion of the building must stand, and not much less so that obstructing the front of the right wing. With those who will give this subject attention, there can be no difference of opinion as to the necessity of securing these lots. A special appropriation, we suppose, should be made for their purchase, but at this time we are unable to state the required amount.

The report of the Superintendent and Treasurer will be found accompanying this Report. All of which is

Respectfully Submitted,

R. P. CAMDEN,	} <i>Directors.</i>
J. C. MCGREW,	
S. G. SHAW.	
D. D. T. FARNSWORTH,	
E. B. HALL,	
E. A. HILDRETH.	

STATEMENT of Geo. A. Jackson, Treasurer of the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, for the year 1865.

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G. A. JACKSON, *Treasurer.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane,

SIR: It becomes my duty to report to you the operations of this Institution for the year 1865, it being the second since its opening for the reception of patients.

The statement embodies the facts usually given in relation to the patients:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in the Hospital Jan'y 1st, 1865,--	6	15	21
Admitted during the year,-----	22	14	36
Total number under treatment,-----	28	29	57
DISCHARGED.			
Recovered,-----	5	3	8
Improved,-----	1	2	3
Unimproved,-----	2	1	3
Died,-----	1	2	3
Total discharges,-----	9	8	17
Remaining,-----	19	21	40

On a subsequent page will be found a tabular statement much more full, and embracing facts from the opening of the Institution.

HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

The health of the patients has been good during the year, there having been no epidemic, no case of fever or other serious disease. The three deaths were all of them sudden, two of them from epilepsy and one from apoplexy. All were chronic cases and considered incurable. Two only of our employees have been sick to any serious extent, and no death with them.

We have had some elopements, but the patients have generally been secured promptly, one only has been discharged, and two others remain out that we hope yet to secure. Our window-guards seem to be more ornamental than useful. About ten of them have been wrenched to pieces by the simple muscular efforts of the patients. I would suggest that where there is the greatest need of strength these light and frail guards be removed, and in their place be used an iron sash, corresponding in appearance with the glazed sash, the two being in juxtaposition. This is much more effectual

and removes the appearance of any guard whatever. For these reasons it is now adopted in most hospitals.

The business operations of the year have been satisfactory, we trust, considering the opportunity and resources at command. But little was done with the farm generally, but something was accomplished in the immediate surroundings of our occupied wing. In front of this wing the grounds were enclosed, and then graded, sodded and laid out ornamentally, planted with evergreens, flowering shrubs—thus making one pleasant oasis in the wide-spread confusion of building materials and debris. One of the rear courts has also been graded, sodded and brought towards completion—with its walks, flower-beds and a pleasant water fountain.

In the rear of the same wing, a spot of an acre or more was cleared of large quantities of lumber and building stone, for a vegetable garden. It was properly enclosed, enriched, plowed and subsoiled, and has supplied us with an abundance of the principal vegetables during the season, mainly by the labor of the patients with their attendants. The following list will convey some idea of the result of our first year's effort in the garden. The quantities given are estimates and approximations only :

Early Potatoes,-----	60 bushels,	Turnips,-----	20 bushels,
Beets,-----	30 “	Cabbages,-----	300 heads,
Peas,-----	5 “	Watermelons,-----	50
Beans, string, ---	10 “	Nutmeg Melons,-----	250
Onions,-----	2 “	Tomatoes,-----	20 bushels.
Pie-plant, green corn, lettuce, radishes, okra, kohe rabi, peppers, &c., &c., all that was wanted.			

For want of fencing the farm property has yielded little but pasturage. We hope by another year to show better results. There is no reason why the farm should not be made to produce nearly all the beef, mutton, pork, poultry, eggs, milk, molasses, hay, potatoes, turnips, &c., &c., that the institution can consume. It will take considerable time, it is true, to get all things in working order to this end, but progress therein may be made yearly.

In the belief that a good barn is essential in frugal husbandry, as a good kitchen is in good house-keeping, we have concentrated much of our efforts in reference to the farm and stock in constructing one. It is yet unfinished, but will soon be in condition to accommodate what little stock we have. In constructing this barn, as in all of our operations having the nature of improvements, an eye has been had to the future, and an effort made that not a single dollar, if possible, should be expended in mere temporary expedients, to be tossed aside or torn down in one, two, three or a few years. The description of the barn we leave to the future,

when it may be completed, remarking, only that it will probably do no discredit to the institution or the State.

A temporary roof of boards has been placed over that portion of the unfinished building, having joists and door and window frames exposed to the weather, and answers its purpose satisfactorily. This roof has involved, seemingly, a very large expenditure, of a temporary character, but was essential to guard against very great loss and damage that, without it, would have ensued to walls as well as wood-work. It should also be remembered that the materials are just as valuable as ever for other purposes, for which they will be needed in the farther construction of the building.

The "extension of the heating apparatus," authorized in the same appropriation, has also been provided for, though not yet put into operation. In carrying out this object, it was again practicable to look to permanency. The building now erected for a boiler house to accommodate the two boilers, engine, &c., has been so planned that it may not only serve its present purpose to the best advantage, but also equally well a very necessary one in the future. This ultimate purpose is that of a laundry, when the Hospital shall have become a perfect and finished establishment. The site selected for the building is the most eligible for both its present and ultimate object, immediately in the rear of the south or female department. In the further arrangement for conveying steam to the building, the same object of permanency has been held in view, and therefore a route for the main steam pipe selected through the basement of the main building, where it will be wanted in all future time. The calibre of the pipe is also sufficient for its ultimate as well as present purpose, and all that will be required to adapt it to its future purpose, will be to tap it for the several steam coils. It should be noticed here, that in the further construction of the building, a trifling additional cost will enable the several wards to be so warmed that the finishing of the interior can be carried on in the winter with as much comfort and ease as in the summer. We trust, therefore, that this expenditure of the appropriation, made for what was considered mainly a temporary purpose, will be found to have been judiciously done for one really permanent and valuable.

The building referred to for boiler house at present, and laundry in the future, is a substantial brick structure, in ell shape, fifty-six feet one way, and fifty feet the other, each wing twenty-nine feet wide, the whole two stories high, one of them eleven feet, the other ten and-a-half feet. The walls of the lower story are seventeen inches thick, and those of the upper are thirteen inches. It is

covered with a good slate roof. The smoke and ventilating stack pierces the roof at its junction, rising to an elevation of sixty feet, and is of good proportions.

By compact arrangement this building can be used for various steam power purposes in addition to steam heating. The additional boiler brought into requisition is a tubular locomotive boiler with an excellent engine placed compactly upon it. By placing the saw of the saw-mill, with its track and carriage, on the outside of and near the building, it can be used for saw-mill purposes, to which may be added outside arrangements for sawing wood and stone. Within the building will be placed our planing and flooring machine, board-ripping, shingle and lath making arrangements, turning lathe, &c., to which may be added machinery for washing, wringing, drying and ironing clothes, and possibly still others.

I deem it proper to call your attention to the propriety of purchasing some small addition to our territory. The most important is a tract lying immediately back of the extreme north wing of the building, consisting of some twenty or more acres, which the original Directors endeavored to obtain, as essential for the use of the Institution. So certain were they that the purchase must and would be made, that the published lithographic map of the lands belonging to the Hospital was made to include this tract. Investigations show that negotiations failed, and probably hoping for future success, the Directors forebore to use the compulsory measure of condemnation which was in their power, until their terms* expired, and since then the matter was measurably lost sight of.

The absolute necessity of this purchase will be appreciated when it is known that the corner of this land is within the limits of the main building, and cuts off nearly the whole of the retreating wings of the north one-story section.

Another tract of nearly equal importance to obtain, is one of three or four acres immediately in front of the south wing now occupied, stretching across its entire front, and only some seventy to eighty feet distant. It thus blocks up and hems in, almost completely this portion of the Hospital building. This and the preceding tract should be secured promptly.

There is yet a third tract which the Hospital should sooner or later either own or control. This lies immediately upon the south, with several small buildings and their appurtenances, in such close proximity to our south wing, as to be within easy observational as well as conversational range. This ought not to be permitted.

RESUMING CONSTRUCTION.

The fact is more and more apparent, as cases are one after the other rejected for want of room, that the further construction of the

building is an imperative necessity. The applications thus far made would indicate, that if we could receive them, our numbers would now be doubled. There can be no doubt that with all the expedition possible in completing more of the building, not less than one hundred of what may be termed our home patients would be within its walls so soon as accommodations could be made for that number.

The number now in the Asylums of Old Virginia belonging properly to this State, we have understood to be at least one hundred and twenty-five. Of the necessity of providing for these, the Governor is probably in possession of better means of knowing or judging than ourselves. That the friends of some of them desire their transfer to their home Institution, we know, from some applications having been made for that purpose.

Of those at home, for whom admission is sought, a large proportion are in the jails of the several counties, under circumstances, to say the least, disagreeable to patients and friends, and in most cases absolutely injurious, and well calculated to extinguish what hope there may have been of ultimate recovery.

In other instances, the friends and neighbors of patients have been burdened with their care until patience is exhausted, and the "milk of human kindness" has lost its sweetness, in spite of the ties of blood and natural sympathy and affection.

In other instances all is done that sympathy and affection can do, but in darkness and ignorance, unaided by the lights of knowledge, science and experience.

These things should not be. The Commonwealth should assume its full responsibility and duty in such cases. The most ample provision should be made promptly, giving hospital care, keeping and comfort to all who need it.

It can scarcely be doubted that this demand of an unfortunate class will receive the favorable consideration of those who hold the reins of Government. The appeal comes up from every corner of the State, from Hancock to Mercer, from Jefferson to Wayne. It is too often considered that such institutions have a local interest, and sectional feelings sometimes arise. The Institution must necessarily have a single location, but it is untrue that its interests are local. The entire State has its interest in the Hospital, and each section however distant, has an equal interest with any other section however near, in proportion to its wealth and taxes, its population and its mentally afflicted people.

Can there be a better *time* than the present for pushing forward toward completion this great work? It is well begun—has been opened and is proving its usefulness. The *war* is ended, and the

Treasury thereby relieved of one great burden ; the energies of the people are aroused ; prosperity comes with peace ; open-hearted benevolence follows ; taxes are more easily and freely paid ; no other great State project is begun ; this, too, is paramount to all others. The loss of reason, especially if permanent, is the greatest calamity that can fall upon man. The numbers, too, are greater than generally known. They are almost daily knocking, knocking at our door, yet rarely can we bid them in. They are waiting now in numbers for legislative action in their behalf. The entire hospital should be speedily pushed to completion. The numbers are now ready to fill it, and its operations must be embarrassed and hampered until it is completed. The intermingling of sexes, unavoidable with one side only in operation, is embarrassing. And the want of proper classification, which is an all-powerful agent, will retard and prevent recoveries. Can more be said to induce prompt action in pushing forward the construction of the entire building? If so, may the appeal be made and heard.

There is one subject to which I consider it my duty to call your especial attention. The people have not yet, I fear, been sufficiently impressed with the fact that the main purpose of well-appointed modern hospitals for the insane, *is the cure of the insane*. The opinion is yet too general, that they are mainly receptacles for the mere keeping of those who have become too unmanageable and troublesome to be kept at home ; that the asylum is the *dernier resort* after months and even years have been spent in vain efforts to relieve the patient at home, or simply in waiting for some favorable change to occur ; or coming to the conclusion that it is one of those dispensations of Providence, with which it would be needless and almost impious to interfere. Another view is yet too common, that insanity is a disgrace, a blight, a stain upon the family, and its existence is to be ignored as much as possible.

The reverse of all this is true. It is no more a disgrace than would be a fever or a pneumonia, but is—like them—a malady to which all members of society, of every degree, are liable—the wise as well as the ignorant—the wealthy as well as the poor—the noble as well as the ignoble. It is a physical malady, the prominent manifestations of which are mental, the real derangement being as physical as in consumption or dyspepsia. This, at least, is the rule, and cases not so, are only exceptional.

The precious time for the removal of this malady, as in all others, is in its earliest stages. No time should be lost ; delay is dangerous. The statistics of all hospitals, everywhere, show this fact clearly. It would be instructive to examine the records in this

particular, but want of time and space forbids this, and the general result only will be given. Of patients received into hospitals within the first year of any manifestation of insanity, if free from the complications of epilepsy or paralysis, from seventy to ninety out of every hundred are sent home recovered. On the contrary, of those received *after* the existence of insanity for one year, the number of recoveries ranges from five to twenty only. Another fact is also suggestive, that the larger number, or first-class of recoveries, have been restored after an average time of residence and treatment of only six months, while the other class have been restored only after an average residence and treatment of more than one year.

The most important conclusions from these premises are, that all cases should be sent to the hospital for treatment as soon after confirmation as possible. That the State therefore should have a sufficient hospital capacity provided. That the officers of the institution should never be compelled to deny or delay the admission of any recent or hopeful case, and to this end the Directors should be invested with the power of returning to any county, hopeless and harmless cases, when required, to make room for those that are recent and hopeful.

OF FINANCES.

The appropriations of the last Legislature were as follows :

To pay indebtedness of the year 1864, (in part estimated)	\$2,872 25
For "temporary roof," and to "extend and enlarge the heating apparatus,"	5,000 00
For current expenses of 1865	14,000 00
To this should be added as available, receipts from "pay patients,"	197 50
Receipts for pasturage	1 00
" from sale of brick	50
Total for current expenses	14,199 00

The first appropriation has all been applied to its proper purpose, and the actual indebtedness being found to exceed it by \$116 50, this deficiency was paid out of the fund for current expenses.

Of the second fund, the sum of \$4,967 03 has been expended for its proper object, as more particularly stated elsewhere. Of the remaining sum \$24 06 is the per centage of the Treasurer, leaving an unexpended balance in his hands of \$8 01.

The fund for current expenses, \$14,199 00, has been nearly all expended, but has been sufficient for its object. An unexpended balance of \$84 28 remains in my hands.

The following is a classified statement of the expenditures for 1865 :

Bread Materials (Flour, &c.).....	\$670 71
Butter and Milk.....	395 80
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Poultry and Eggs.....	618 86
Baskets, Brooms, Buckets and Brushes.....	29 55
Books, Periodicals and Stationery.....	73 35
Blacksmithing.....	58 10
Crockery, Queensware and Glassware.....	203 15
Clock.....	5 00
Cement.....	27 00
Castings.....	111 23
Coal.....	114 59
Dry Goods.....	822 21
Directors' Expenses.....	34 70
Exchange and Revenue Stamps.....	12 17
Fruits, green and dried.....	76 70
Furniture (two bureaus,).....	45 00
Farm and Garden Implements.....	158 97
Freight and Express Charges.....	181 45
Groceries.....	1,007 08
Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Iron, &c.....	473 91
Lubricating Oils.....	70 70
Lumber.....	3 00
Labor, mechanical and common.....	890 35
Light, Lamps, Oils, &c.....	90 30
Medicines, Ale and Whisky.....	89 50
Manures.....	92 95
Paints, Oils, &c.....	70 75
Plumbing Materials.....	78 43
Postage.....	16 73
Potters' Ware.....	25 00
Produce—Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, &c.....	171 20
Piano, with Stool, Violin, Violin Strings, &c.....	427 20
Pipe Coils.....	180 00
Rubber Goods.....	74 00
Salaries and Wages.....	4,863 95
Stock, Horses, Cows, Oxen, Calves, &c.....	700 50
Saddlery.....	60 60
Shoes and Slippers.....	40 13
Sewing Machine.....	67 85
Saw Mill Saw, 52 inch, circular.....	175 00
Sundries.....	114 60
Telegraphing.....	1 35
Traveling Expenses.....	138 85
Teaming, from Clarksburg.....	139 05
“ at home.....	241 45
Tin-ware and Tinning.....	91 90
Trees, Plants and Shrubberty.....	33 80
Vegetables.....	146 05
Total.....	14,114 72

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We must express our gratitude for certain favors, especially for the regular reception of the

Western Christian Advocate, (Weekly) Cincinnati, O.,
 Ladies' Repository, (a magnificent Monthly) Cincinnati, O.,
 The Religious Telescope, (Weekly) Dayton, O.,

The West Virginia Republican, (Weekly) Buckhannon, W. Va.,
 The _____ Point Pleasant, W. Va.,
 The Weston Herald, (just issued) Weston, W. Va.

Our thanks are also due to Mr. Peter Dargan for several sleigh rides for patients and members of the household; to the band of the 8th Ohio cavalry for music; to sundry gentlemen and ladies of Weston for several evening entertainments; to several ladies for shrubbery and flowers; to Mr. Benj. Owens for seeds; to Mr. Chalfant for pictures for the wards; to the State Bible Society for Bibles, and to Drs. Barnes and Camden for professional assistance, and service in my absence.

With thanks to the Board of Directors, collectively and individually, for approval of my labors, and their hearty co-operation and assistance, and in full faith that our Institution will have God's blessing, this is

Respectfully Submitted,

R. HILLS.

West Virginia Hospital for Insane, Jan. 1, 1865.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF ALL UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1865.

Number.	Date of Admission.	Sex.	Age.	Social Condition.	Number of Attacks.	Number of Admissions.	Duration of Insanity.	Supposed Cause.	Form of Insanity.	Age at first attack.	Hereditary.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Residence.	Result.
1	Oct. 22,	F	29	Single,	2	1	2½ yrs	Grief,	Dementia.	23	H	Housekeeper	Virginia,	Mon'galia co.	Died.
2	"	F	26	"	1	1	5 "	Hereditary;	"	21	H	"	"	Harrison "	Remains.
3	"	F	24	"	1	1	5 "	Unknown,	"	19	H	"	"	Upshur "	Dis. Imp'd
4	"	F	27	"	2	1	1 "	Ill health,	Melancholia,	22	H	Milliner,	"	Ohio "	Remains,
5	"	F	37	"	1	1	2 "	Unknown,	Acute Mania,	37	H	Housekeeper	Ireland,	"	"
6	"	F	30	Married,	1	1	2 "	Domestic trouble,	Dementia,	35	S	"	Virginia,	"	"
7	"	F	29	"	1	1	3 "	Ill health,	Acute Mania,	26	H	"	"	"	"
8	"	F	22	"	1	1	9 mos	"	"	21	H	"	"	Kanawha "	"
9	"	F	33	Married,	1	1	10 "	Dysmennorrhia,	"	32	H	"	Switzerl'd,	Ohio "	"
10	Nov. 1,	F	43	"	1	1	10 "	"The War,"	Acute Dem.,	43	S	"	Virginia,	Brooke "	"
11	Nov. 16,	F	34	"	1	1	10 "	Ill health,	Melancholia,	43	S	"	"	Lewis "	Improved.
12	Nov. 17,	M	54	"	1	1	2 yrs,	Unknown,	Acute Mania,	32	S	"	"	Marion "	Remains.
13	Nov. 18,	F	41	"	1	1	1½ "	Sun stroke,	Melancholia,	53	S	Cooper,	Penn'a,	Marshall "	"
14	Nov. 25,	F	23	Single,	3	1	2 "	Hereditary,	Acute Mania,	21	H	Spinster,	Virginia,	Harrison "	"
15	Nov. 30,	F	56	Married,	2	1	2 mos	Affliction,	"	20	S	Housekeeper	Penn'a,	Ritchie "	Recovered.
16	Dec. 3,	M	25	"	1	1	6 yrs,	Unknown,	Monomania,	50	H	"	Germany,	Ohio "	Remains.
17	Dec. 9,	M	45	Single,	1	1	3 "	Masturbation,	Dementia,	22	H	Farmer,	Virginia,	Gilmer "	"
18	Dec. 16,	F	36	Married,	1	1	2½ "	Trouble,	Acute Mania,	43	H	Carpenter,	"	Ohio "	"
19	Dec. 23,	M	27	"	1	1	9 "	Dissipated husb'd,	Dementia,	27	H	Housekeeper	"	Ritchie "	"
20	Dec. 27,	M	38	Single,	1	1	4 "	Onanism,	"	23	H	Laborer,	"	Mason "	"
21	Dec. 30,	M	38	Married,	1	1	2 "	"The War,"	"	36	H	Merchant,	"	Ohio "	"
22	Jan. 3,	M	22	Single,	1	1	6 mos	Gen'l paralysis,	"	38	H	Clerk,	Penn'a,	Ohio "	Died.
23	Jan. 4,	F	35	Married,	1	1	6 wks	"A fit,"	Acute Mania,	16	H	Farmer,	Virginia,	Wirt "	Recovered.
24	Jan. 10,	M	20	"	1	1	32 yrs.	Epilepsy,	"	3	H	Nonc,	"	Tyler "	Died.
25	Jan. 22,	F	68	Married,	1	1	6 mos	Fever & heredit'y,	Acute Dem.,	20	H	Farmer,	"	Marion "	Recovered.
26	Jan. 31,	F	45	"	2	1	16 yrs.	Hereditary,	Melancholia,	52	H	Housekeeper	"	"	Improved.
27	Feb. 12,	M	23	"	2	1	3 "	Uterine trouble,	Acute Mania,	42	H	"	Germany,	Ohio "	Remains.
28	Feb. 28,	M	35	Single,	1	1	3 "	Masturbation,	"	20	H	Cab't Mak'r.	Virginia,	Marion "	"
				Married,	1	1	10 "	Hereditary,	Chronic M'a,	25	H	Plasterer,	"	Preston "	Eloped.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF ALL UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1865.—Continued.

17

Number.	Date of Admission.	Sex.	Age.	Social Condition.	Number of Attacks.	Number of Admissions.	Duration of Insanity.	Supposed Cause.	Form of Insanity.	Age at first attack.	Solitary.	Homicidal.	Hereditary.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Residence.	Result.
29	Feb. 28,	M	29	Single,	1	1	8 yrs.	Masturbation,	Chronic M'a,	21				Farmer,	Virginia,	Preston co.,	Remains,
30	Mar. 11,	M	61	Married,	2	1	3 mos	Unknown,	Acute Mania,	40				Mason,	Ireland,	Lewis	Unimpro'd
31	Mar. 20,	F	24	Single,	1	1	5 yrs.	"	Dementia,	19				Upshur	Virginia,	"	"
32	April 14,	M	56	Married,	1	1	2 "	Intemperance,	Acute Mania,	54				Shoemaker,	"	Kanawha	Remains,
33	May 1,	M	54	"	1	1	10 "	Religious excit't,	Chronic M'a,	44	S			Farmer,	"	Taylor	"
34	May 13,	M	29	"	1	1	4 mos	Fever,	Acute Mania,	28				"	"	Wood	Recovered.
35	May 17,	F	23	"	1	1	2 wks	Domestic trouble,	"	23	S			Housekeeper	"	Ohio	Remains.
36	May 20,	M	25	"	1	1	3 yrs.	Measles,	Dementia,	20				Farmer,	"	Randolph	"
37	May 26,	M	23	Single,	1	1	U'k'n	Unknown,	Dementia,					Unknown,	Germany,	Wood	Remains.
38	June 6,	F	28	"	8	1	2 mos	Amenorrhoea,	Acute Mania,	19				Housekeeper	Virginia,	Lewis	Recovered.
39	June 10,	M	47	Widow'r	1	1	9 yrs.	Sickness,	Chronic M'a,	38				Farmer,	"	Ohio	Remains.
40	"	M	43	Married,	1	1	2 mos	Business trouble,	Acute Mania,	43				Printer,	Germany,	"	"
41	June 17,	M	24	Single,	1	1	1	Unknown,	"	24				Laborer,	Virginia,	Wood	Recovered.
42	June 18,	F	48	"	1	1	8 yrs.	"	Dementia,	40				None,	"	Harrison	Remains.
43	June 24,	M	24	Married,	1	1	All	Unknown,	Acute Mania,					Cigar maker,	Germany,	Tyler	"
44	July 6,	M	25	Single,	2	1	15 mos	Wound,	Acute Dem.	18	S			Army Officer	Virginia,	Ohio	"
45	Sept. 13,	F	42	Widow,	1	1	8 "	Unknown,	Acute Mania,	34				Housekeeper	"	Upshur	"
46	Sept. 14,	F	18	Single,	1	1	4 mos	Amenorrhoea,	"	18				"	Penn'a,	Ohio	Recovered.
47	Sept. 15,	M	31	"	1	1	2 yrs.	Masturbation,	"	29				Farmer,	Virginia,	Harrison	Remains.
48	Oct. 5,	F	37	Married,	1	1	9 mos	Unknown,	"	36				Housekeeper	"	Berkeley	"
49	Oct. 11,	M	35	Single,	1	1	20 "	Congenital,	"	33				Farmer,	"	Harrison	"
50	Oct. 12,	F	39	Married,	1	1	2 yrs.	Jealousy,	"	37				Housekeeper	"	Lewis	"
51	Oct. 16,	F	32	"	1	1	1 1/2 "	Puerperal,	Melancholia,	31				"	"	Doddridge	"
52	Oct. 22,	M	43	Single,	1	1	3 wks	Exe't court trial,	Acute Mania,	43				Farmer,	"	Upshur	Recovered.
53	Nov. 17,	M	25	"	1	1	All	Unknown,	Dementia,	21	S			Unknown,	Italy, (?)	Lewis	Remains.
54	Nov. 25,	M	22	"	1	1	1 yr.	"	Acute Mania,	19				Farmer,	Virginia,	Ritchie	"
55	Nov. 28,	F	26	"	1	1	7 yrs.	Self-abuse,	Dementia,	19				None,	"	Cabell	"
56	Dec. 8,	F	41	"	3	1	2 mos	Unknown,	Acute Mania,					H Housekeeper	"	Ritchie	"
57	Dec. 28,	M	40	Married,	2	1	2 "	Intemperance,	"	36	S			H Farmer,	"	Putnam	"

